



MAIN STREET, Fulton, is S. First st., viewed from the heart of the business section.



ROUND-THE-CLOCK WORK at Fulton helps create demand for labor. This is the Sealright plant at right.

—NO JOB PROBLEMS—

Small City of Large Industry Shares Gains With Rural Hinterland

By LAURENCE LOHMANN

FULTON, CITY OF industrial enterprise, has few employment problems.

Known throughout the world for its products, today it supplies jobs for half its population. A city of 13,903 it is the home of at least 16 major manufacturing companies.

To an outsider, Fulton is not picturesque. Its horizon is spotted with bleak outlines of factories, its sky is oftentimes clouded with the smoke of round-the-clock industry.

As many as 5,700 inhabitants work in the city's industries. An additional labor source numbering thousands comes from stores and business allied with the maintenance of an expanding community.

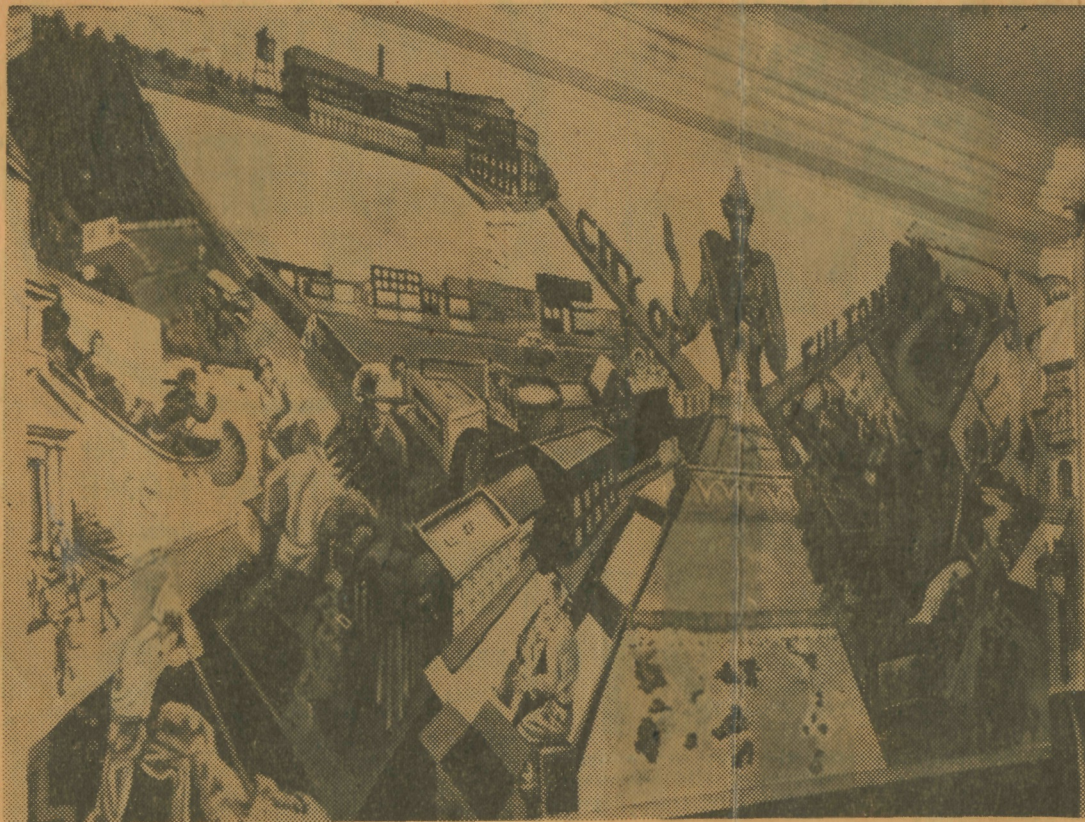
A Chamber of Commerce bulletin shows that during December payrolls of 16 plants totaled \$1,767,453 for 5,514 employees.

Much of this payroll too is turned over in the city's own stores and entertainment establishments, helping to establish a high standard of living, in contrast to many other cities of similar size.

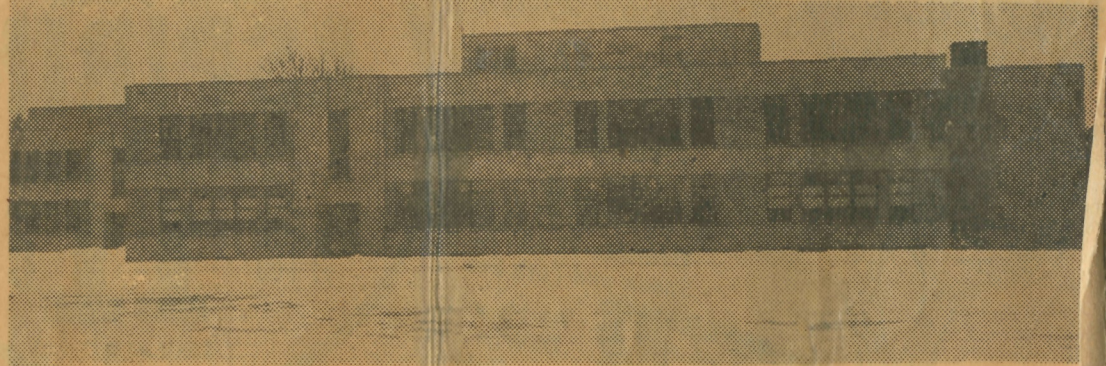
THE CHOCOLATE bar that tides you over till dinnertime, and much of the sanitary food packaging which serves the nation comes from Fulton.

rometer. When the smell of chocolate floats over the city, they know the wind is right for stormy weather.

The plant is of great economic value to Fulton and surrounding area. In one five-year period it used nearly 400,000 lbs. of cocoa beans.



COLORFUL MURAL in Chamber of Commerce building depicts progress of Fulton. Artist was Tom Boyland.



FAIRGRIEVE SCHOOL, on outskirts of city, occupied last fall, relieved crowded schools.

lakes and streams, in canoes and flat bottomed boats called "bateaux." Often it was necessary to carry boats where there was no navigable passage.

Last of these portages between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes was the waterfalls on the Oswego River. It became known as Oswego Falls, and settlers there earned a living by aiding travelers past the falls.

OSWEGO FALLS, the doorway to the West, later grew to be Fulton.

First white man to live permanently in Oswego Falls was Daniel Masters, a blacksmith, who moved there in 1793. He repaired boats and made carts to carry boats around the waterfall.

English and Dutch fur traders used the Oswego River early in the 18th Century and business at Oswego prospered.

They voyaged up the Hudson, along the Mohawk and into the

territory this trade. The English later built a fort at Oswego, and used the river to transport supplies.

In 1754 the French and Indian war began, and two years later, occurred the famous fight of Battle Island, near what is now Fulton.

COL. BRADSTREET of the British Army was returning to Oswego with fewer than 200 soldiers. When he reached this vicinity, a force of 1,100 French, Indians and Canadians ambushed the column of boats.

After an hour's battle, the enemy was repulsed and during the night 200 replacements arrived from Oswego. The enemy retreated but a heavy rain prevented pursuit by Col. Bradstreet.

During the French and Indian war the portage was a strategic point and a stockade was built in 1756. In 1759 a more substantial

fort was built by Sir William Johnson.

A law of 1784 established the falls as a state reservation and in 1810, 30,000 barrels of salt a year were shipped through the portage.

IN 1825, THE State Legislature appropriated \$160,000 for the beginning of a canal and the cornerstone for the first lock at Fulton was laid July 4, 1826. The original canal was finished in 1828 at an expense of \$525,000.

Fulton was incorporated April 29, 1835. It developed rapidly and finally was incorporated as a city with Oswego Falls.

Today it has a paid fire department of 14 men, a police department of 18 men and a hospital staffed by competent physicians and nurses.

IT IS ALSO the home of a lively radio station, WSCS, the voice of Oswego County and a weekly paper, the Fulton Patriot.

THE PATRIOT.

JOHN A. PLACE, Editor.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1852.

Oswego Co. Agricultural Society.

The Society held its annual Meeting at Garrison's City Hotel, Oswego, on Wednesday last. Although not very large, the attendance of members was quite respectable. We think we heard it remarked by an old member, that it was the largest gathering that he had ever witnessed at an annual meeting of the Society.

JOHN W. JUDSON, Esq., President of the Society, presided. On calling the meeting to order, he made a brief address, showing the difficulties and embarrassments under which the Society had labored during the past year, owing to some failures and informalities at the annual meeting, all of which had been surmounted. The prospects of the Society at the present time were represented as flattering. Mr. JUDSON, (as those acquainted with the condition of the Society at the time he was called to preside over it, well know,) has had a Herculean task to perform. He succeeded, in our estimation, with much credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the Society. An important part of the business of the meeting, was the revision of the Constitution and the adoption of a code of By-Laws. A New Constitution, &c., was reported by HAMILTON MURRAY, Esq., from a Committee appointed for that purpose, which we shall publish as soon as a copy is furnished.

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows:

President, HAMILTON MURRAY, of Oswego City.

1st Vice Pres't, Hon. JOEL TURRILL, of Oswego City.

2nd Vice Pres't, ALVAN WOOSTER, Hannibal.

Rec. Secretary, JOHN A. PLACE, Fulton.

Corresponding Sec., Dr. MURDOCK, Pulaski.

Treasurer, KINGSBURY E. SANDFORD, Volney.

Executive Com. JOHN J. WOLCOTT, Fulton; PETER H. KELLER, Volney; J.A.S. D. LASH-ER, Granby.

Fulton was selected as the place for holding the next Annual Fair, Cattle Show, Plowing Match, &c., &c., providing our citizens will assume the responsibility of providing and fitting up suitable grounds, buildings for exhibitions, &c. We think we can safely pledge Fulton in that respect. The character and liberality of her citizens, are too well known to admit of a doubt. We appeal to our citizens, when the time comes, to sustain the good opinion formed of them by their neighbors.

With regard to the utility of such organizations, when efficient and well conducted, we think there can be but little doubt. Every thing that creates an interest in, and has a tendency to improve the state of agriculture, is a blessing to the community. We should be glad to see a more general interest manifested by all classes, and especially by the practical farmers of our County, in this Society.

One idea, however, has suggested itself to us, which we will present. Is not the field covered by the County Society too large for convenience? Are there not conflicting interests and feelings occasioning difficulties, that might be obviated by a division of the County into two Societies, thus rendering each more efficient and practical? In order to do the fullest amount of good possible, it is important that the farmers and artisans of the remotest towns should be interested, and that that interest should be sustained. Hannibal, Sandy Creek, Constantia, &c., have just as much claims on the Society, as Volney, Mexico or Oswego.

Yet by their remoteness from the places where the Annual Fairs and business meetings may be held, are deprived of their benefits, or their members compelled to sustain an onerous burden. Suppose an annual Fair should be held in Hannibal, one of the first farming towns in the county, and by her contributions and membership she may be entitled to that privilege, how many of the farmers of Sandy Creek would be able to attend and compete for the prizes.

And the reverse; should the Fair be held in Sandy Creek, or even Pulaski, the Western and South-western extremes of the county are cut off. Neat stock, Swine, Sheep, &c., can not be driven 30 and 40 miles in hot weather without great injury and a trouble that farmers will not undertake for the slight inducements offered. We will suppose the County Society resolved into two distinct organizations, taking for their respective limits, what is commonly denominated "Jury Districts." In the Western Society there would not be a town included, in which there could not be held a Fair without much inconvenience to the others. Should the Fair be held at Hannibalville, there are plank roads leading to it from every other extremity, and the distance is not great. Should it be held in Palermo, Phoenix, Oswego, Scriba Corners, New Haven, or elsewhere, the same is true. Fulton would be the most central point, and would be accessible to and from the extremes. And what would be true of the Western jurisdiction would also be true of the Eastern. Could such an arrangement take place amicably, we opine that more men would be enlisted in sustaining each, than are now annually members of the existing Society. The Fairs would be better sustained and attended, and the sphere of usefulness would be greatly extended and perpetuated. We think so, because

we know that a farmer dislikes to pay his money for an enterprise, when the chances are that the Operations of that enterprise are liable to be carried so far from his residence that it will be impossible for him to participate in them, without serious inconvenience and burdensome expense. These thoughts have suggested themselves to us, and we throw them out, with all due deference, for the consideration of more experienced members of the Society.

Scientific Lectures.

Rev. Mr. MATTISON commenced his Annual Course of Lectures on Astronomy, at the Seminary, on Wednesday of this week. His class consists of sixty-eight students, besides citizens not attending school. Prof. M. has a Refracting Telescope, of considerable power, through which, when the weather is favorable, the members of his class are treated to telescopic views of the Heavenly Bodies. The present course of eight lectures is to be followed by another of the same number, upon Natural Philosophy, accompanied by experiments. Five hundred dollars worth of new apparatus has been purchased during the past year, by Prof. Mattison, which will afford him rare facilities for illustrating his Lectures.

Such Courses of Lectures are not only extremely interesting and instructive to citizens who may attend them, but must be of great utility in an Institution of Learning, in facilitating the progress and perfecting the knowledge of students, in those sublime studies.

Drowned--Sudden Death.

On Tuesday morning last a young man by the name of Seymour fell into the flume of a saw mill in the town of Palermo, at a place called Denton's Corners. His hat was discovered by his mother, who, suspecting the truth raised the alarm. A Mr. Prince, with others, went to the rescue. He took the drowning man by the collar and was attempting to lift him from the water, when he was seen to falter and fall back.

He was assisted to the mill block, upon which he was seated. But he expired immediately. Both bodies were carried to the house dead. Seymour was a young man and was what might be called a simpleton, and was also subject to fits. Mr. Prince was a middle aged man of property, and a bachelor, without relatives in that section. His death is supposed to have been caused by the rupture of a blood vessel.

S. OF T.

The members of Fulton Division S. of T. are requested to meet at their usual place of Meeting on Tuesday evening next at 6 1-2 o'clock, to elect a delegate to the Albany Convention, and to transact other important business that will come before the meeting.

By order of the G. W. P.

DONATION VISIT.

The friends of Rev James Erwin are invited to visit him on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, January 14th, inst, at his residence.

By order of the Com. of Arrangements.

At a County Convention of the Sons of Temperance, held pursuant to public notice, at Fulton, Oswego County, on the 30th day of December, 1851 the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the Grand Division of Western New York, at their last annual session, requested all the subordinate Divisions within their jurisdiction to circulate petitions urging upon the Legislature of this State the passage of a law similar to that of the State of Maine, and to send delegates to the next quarterly session of the Grand Division to be held at Albany on the 27th of January, 1852, with a view to present the said petitions, as a body to the Legislature; therefore

Resolved, that we approve such action of the Grand Division, and urgently request each Division in this County to be faithful in circulating such petitions, and not fail in having at least one representative, with such petitions, at the quarterly session to be held at Albany as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the above resolution be published in all newspapers of the County.

L. MILLS, Ch'n.

D. H. MARSH, Sec'y.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 1,

The President and Kossuth.

M. Kossuth, accompanied by his Suit waited yesterday on the President, to whom they were introduced by the Secretary of State. We do not understand that the reception was designed to be a very formal or official one, but M. Kossuth read to the President a short address, of which we have been favored with the following copy:

Enlightened by the spirit of your country's institutions when we succeeded to consolidate our natural and historical State's right of self-government by placing it upon the broad foundation of democratic liberty:

Inspired by your history when we had to fight for independence against annihilation by centralized absolutism:

Consolated by your people's sympathy when a victim of Russian interference with the laws of Nature and Nature's God:

Protected in exile by the Government of the United States supporting the Sultan of Turkey in his noble resolution to undergo the very danger of war rather than leave unprotected the rights of humanity against Russo-Austrian despotism:

Restored by the United States to life because restored to freedom, and by freedom to activity in behalf of those duties which by my nation's unanimous confidence and sovereign will, devolved upon me:

Raised in the eyes of many oppressed nations to the standing of a harbinger of hope, because

the star-spangled banner was seen east in protection around me, announcing to the world that there is a nation alike powerful as free, ready to protect the laws of nations, even in distant parts of the earth and in the person of a poor exile.

Cherished by your people's sympathy as a freeman cheer not a man whatever, but a principle.

I now bow before you, Sir, in the proud position of your great nation's guest generally welcomed by resolutions of Congress of the United States, with equal generosity approved and executed by you: Excellency.

I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, my name and the name of my associates, who, after having shared my misfortunes, have now the reward to share the honor and the benefit which the great Republic of the United States was pleased to bestow upon Hungary by bestowing it upon its freely chosen chief, who became a persecuted victim of despotic violence.

I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my country's name, and also, which, amidst the sorrows of its desolation, feels cheered by your country's generosity, and looks with resolution to the impending future because it is confident that the time draws near when the eternal code of the laws of nations will become a reality.

President: I stand before your Excellency living protestation against the violence of foreign interference oppressing the sovereign right of nations to regulate their own domestic concerns.

I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against centralization oppressing the State right of self-government.

May I be allowed to take it for an augury of better times, that, in landing on the happy shores of this glorious Republic, I landed in a free and powerful country, whose honored Chief Magistrate proclaims to the world that his country cannot remain indifferent when the strong arm of a foreign Power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.

I thank God that he deemed me not unworthy to act and suffer for my fatherland.

I thank God that the fate of my country came so intimately connected with the fate of liberty and independence of other nations of Europe, as formerly it intimately connected with the security of Christendom.

I thank God that my country's unmerited woe and personal sufferings became an opportunity to seek manifestation of the spirit and principles of your Republic.

May God the Almighty bless you with a long life, that you may long enjoy the happiness to see your country great, glorious and free, the corner stone of international justice, and the column of freedom on the earth, as it is already an asylum to the oppressed.

Sir, I pledge to your country the everlasting gratitude of Hungary.

The President replied briefly to M. Kossuth's address, in substance, as follows:

I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to welcome you to this land of freedom; and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your late arrival here. As an individual, I sympathized deeply with you in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest, but our policy as a nation in this respect has been uniform from the commencement of our government: and my own views, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation, are fully and freely expressed in my recent message to Congress, to which you have been pleased to allude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here, or to the nations of Europe.

Should your country be restored to independence and freedom, I should then wish you, as the greatest blessing you could enjoy, a restoration to your native land; but should that never happen, I can only repeat my welcome to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon you wherever your lot may be cast.

And here the interview ended.

Convention of the Friends of Freedom.

Pursuant to call, the Convention of the Friends of Freedom assembled at the Wesleyan Church in the Village of Fulton, Jan. 6th, at half past 10 o'clock.

On motion of A. S. Wing, O. A. Cooper, of Oswego, was called to the Chair, H. N. Gilbert, appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed A. S. Wing, E. Bristol and J. Kendall, a committee to report permanent officers for the Convention.

Also a Committee consisting of A. S. Wing, C. G. Case, Rev. Mr. Judson, E. Boardsley, and Ford, to report business for the meeting. The Convention adjourned to meet at half past 10 o'clock.

The Committee on nominations reported the following gentlemen for officers of the meeting. President, J. C. Harrington, Vice Presidents, H. Gilbert, O. A. Cooper; Secretary, H. N. Gilbert.

A. S. Wing, of the business committee, reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That whatever is dear in the name of Liberty—whatever is terrible and agonizing in the wrong inflicted upon chattelised and oppressed humanity—whatever is lovely or desirable in the peace and quiet of the domestic circle, or horrible in its violation—whatever is elevating in intelligence or degrading in ignorance—whatever is sacred in Christianity—whatever is imperative in the sanctions of the gospel of the Son of God—whatever is authoritative in Heaven or obligatory upon earth—call as imperatively upon us, to-day, to prosecute with unabating zeal and self-sacrifice, our warfare against the oppressions of mankind, wherever and by whomsoever perpetrated, as when the first bugle blast of Freedom from the lips of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, broke in terror upon the afflicted ear of Slavedom.

Resolved, That the ballot,

"Which alls as still
As snow flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God,"

must, when used (as it ever should be by all who use it at all,) under the guidance of, and in accordance with a pure Christianity; become a most potent—yes, an irresistible instrumentality for the extinguishment not only of chattel slavery, but of every kind of oppression under which afflicted humanity in our country now groans.

Resolved, That, however much of anti-slavery or virtue there may be among the rank and file of the Whig and Democratic parties, they are both so entirely under the control of the slave power of the south, and ambitious and as-

piring demagogues of the North; that to look to them for any hope for freedom would be as vain as to have looked for the sun in the midst of the tangible darkness which shrouded Egypt's guilty land, when smitten by a liberty-loving God.

Resolved, That the hopelessly selfish and servile policy of the parties, in the last resolution alluded to, and the authoritative teachings of their constituted leaders, backed by a troop of more guilty D. D. Make it the duty of every believer in the "inalienable right of all men, to liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" to believe in the existence of a Supreme Law-giver, whose laws are above all constitutions and enactments of men; immediately to enter upon a political platform, having for its foundation the great doctrines of the brotherhood of man, and the essential equality of the human family; whereon they may unitedly exert themselves to secure the novel but glorious reality of a righteous civil government; to which the despairing victims of governmental tyranny and misrule, may look with a well grounded hope that earth's future shall be as glorious and happy, as its past has been inglorious and wretched.

Resolved, That such a party would not only seek to deliver the chattel slave from his chains, and restore to him his personal freedom, but would also seek to protect every human being from the clutches of the vender in alcoholic poison, who for the paltry sum of three cents, would consign a brother man to the almshouse or the penitentiary.

With equal zeal would it seek to give back to every man his natural right to a portion of God's green earth, and thereby save him from becoming a crawling suppliant, or a guilty trespasser in the presence of his greedy neighbor, who would "add fame to fame," till he had a deed in fee simple of the globe. With no less earnestness would it strike down every commercial restriction and open a world-wide thoroughfare for the nations whereon the overflowing abundance of the full and surfeited nation, may, without let or hindrance, be borne to the empty stomachs of those who in other lands, are famishing for the staff of life. In a word, it would leave no right unprotected, no wrong undressed.

They were ably discussed by Judson, Wing, and others. 1st, 2d and 3d, passed unanimously. Adjourned till half past 6 o'clock.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Judson, Wm. L. Chaplin, and J. C. Jackson. Adjourned to meet the next day at 9 o'clock.

W. L. Chaplin addressed the meeting concerning the promotion of the new party of the State of New York. He was followed by several speakers. Adjourned.

The 4th and 5th resolutions were discussed and passed.

H. C. Moody offered the following resolution: Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the formation of a State Committee, having for its object the concentration of the Anti-Slavery feeling and effort of the Anti-slavery men of the State of New York, and that we will give our hearty support to the furtherance of the said object.

That we will hold a Convention of this Assembly District to accomplish the said object, and the doing of such other business as may come before it, on the 30th day of Jan. 1852, at Fulton.

After a short discussion it was passed. Adjourned till half past 6 o'clock.

The 6th resolution was read and after some remarks from A. S. Wing, and Rev. L. King, it passed without a dissenting voice.

The meeting was then addressed by Jackson, Chaplin, and J. C. Hathaway. A collection was taken up to purchase the Canadian lands for refugees. Adjourned to meet again on the 30th of Jan. 1852.

Resolved, That the papers in Oswego County be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

J. C. HATHAWAY, Pres't.

H. N. GILBERT, Sec'y.

GREAT FIRE IN CANANDAIGUA.—A destructive fire occurred in the village of Canandaigua on Tuesday morning between 2 and 4 o'clock. The Hotel kept by Mr. Worthington, formerly Blossom's on the Railroad, and all its adjoining out-houses, was completely destroyed, together with the Morse Telegraph office, part of the woodshed of the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company, the temporary wooden structure used as a shelter for the cars of the Canandaigua and Elmira Road, the office of that Company, a barn belonging to Judge Phelps, and the roof of the water house of A. and S. R. Co.

The fire took in the Hotel, from some cause that we have not learned. The furniture was destroyed with it. It was one of the oldest public houses in this part of the State. The entire loss of property is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000. Insurance \$6000.

FIRE IN TROY AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The grocery store of Height & Gillespie, opposite the Mansion House, on River street was destroyed by fire early on Christmas morning. A young man named Pierce from Williamsburgh, a student of the Rensselaer Institute, was killed by the falling of a wall, and Warren Paine and Geo. V. Vail were injured. The building and its contents were destroyed—loss about \$10,000; insured. It was the work of an incendiary.

Fire at South Boston.—The extensive Glass Works of Mr. P. F. Slane of South Boston, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Also a large warehouse and work building belonging to Cain's Glass works. Slane's loss is \$20,000. No insurance. Cain's is \$8000. No insurance. By this calamity some 300 workmen are thrown out of employment.

The following is a copy of a joiner's bill for jobbing in a Catholic Church in Bohemia: For solidly repairing St. Joseph, 44; for cleansing and ornamenting the Holy Ghost, 84; for repairing the Virgin Mary, before and behind and making her a child, 58; for furnishing a nose for the devil, putting a horn on his head, and gluing a piece to his tail, 48. 6.

MADAME KOSUTH'S APPEARANCE.—Madame Kossuth is more like a Magyar than her distinguished husband. She is rather smaller in stature than he is, in proportion, but of stronger frame, she appears to be about the same age.

She is a brunette with good complexion, and fine dark lustrous eyes. Good sense is the prevailing idea suggested by her countenance. Modesty and quietness are also there. She is plain and unostentatious in her dress. She is reserved in her manner, and looks like a matron worthy to be the wife of Kossuth.

Why set your cup of coffee upon a chair Mr. James?" said a worthy landlady one morning at breakfast. "It is so very weak man," replied Mr. James demurely, "I thought I would let it rest."

MARRIED.

In Fulton, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. P. Simmons Mr. DAVID C. FOSTER, to Miss L. CORDELIA LUDINGTON.

In Oswego, on the 6th inst. at the First M. E. Church, by Rev. C. L. Dunning, Mr. JOHN LEWIS and Miss JULIA B. CLARKE, all of Oswego.

In Oswego, on the 5th inst. by Rev. Lyndon King of Fulton, Mr. IRA LEWIS and Miss LORISSA BAUSTOW both of Oswego.

NOTICE.

The Universalist Church, which, on the account of my ill health, has been closed for two Sabbaths, will be opened next Sabbath as usual. Lecture in the evening to the young.

SUBJECT, SELF CULTURE.

J. H. TUTTLE.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Fulton January 1st, 1852. Persons calling for advertised Letters below, will please say "Advised."

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Allen James | Leonard Anahel |
| Allen Alonzo | Lanpoonty W |
| Althaus Harvey | Laurance Wm |
| Bakeman Jacob | Leit Chas W |
| Barrett A D | Lester Mary |
| Barnes Hiram T | Lester Eliza |
| Barr Oscar J | Langdale Maxime |
| Ballard Hiram | Loyants Anthony |
| Barnes Henry | McDonald Miss Kezia |
| Bundy Capt Hiram | McKay Robert |
| Butterfield Miss M M | McGee Miss Jane |
| Bromow Lawrence | Mann J |
| Brown Miss Polly A | Merrion Chas |
| Braga Erwin E | Marvin Miss Charll L |
| Bonnon John | Marchise A Alexander |
| Burnling Joseph | Merrill Silas |
| Burr Jacob | Mayer Peter H |
| Brown Abram | Moore E C |
| Card Jobe | Moore Henry |
| Capron John | Murdoch Eliza |
| Case G E | Miller Francis J |
| Cody Miss Rosanna | Moore H W |
| Clark Miss Caroline E | Mead Harrison |
| Clark C E | Moul G |
| Chamberlain C S | Mott Sophronia |
| Coplin Asahel | Moore N F |
| Christie Mary Ann | Mullin Michael |
| Corwin Chas E | Murphy Miss Mary |
| Coates Ana | Newton Geo |
| Chappell Ez a | Pierce J |
| Conklin Jacob | Pattison Chas |
| Crawford Joseph | Parker J hn |
| Clare Margaret | Perry Albert |
| Clark & Fuller | Pawling Chas W |
| Chapman Joseph | Phelps G M |
| Cooper H C | Pick Mr |
| Constock Chas 2 | Piper Jacob |
| Cuno Wm F | Parslow H |
| Crockford Mrs | Rennels Calvin |
| Clark Loren | Rising Eliza 2 |
| Chapman Wm S | Rice Nathaniel B |
| Chapin J mas | Reed James |
| Clark Eli | Rockefeller |
| Cole Mrs Catherine | Rich Robert M |
| Chamberlain | Seally Mrs Sarah |
| Dickinson Miss C | Smith Solomon |
| Dewey David | Smith Joseph |
| Decker Chas | Saib Eliza Jane |
| Devendorf L F | Smith Chas R 2 |
| Dawson John | Smith Miss Olivia |
| Flanagan Isaac N | Smith A M |
| Ferguson John | Smith Amon |
| Fassett Miss Elizabeth | Stinson S W |
| Fisher Delos | Selinger Mrs C |
| Foot Alphonso | Snyder Abel |
| Finch Benjamin | Stewart William |
| Gillard P | Sullivan George |
| Gordon Henry A | Speed Peter |
| Graham James L | Stanton Patrick |
| Greene Miss H 4 | Sanders Miss Sarah |
| Goodyear Andrew | Sears Waterman |
| Gibson Margaret | Sears Rev Daniel T |
| Gibbons Patrick | Sanford Mary B |
| Green Nichols | Saterlee Truman |
| Grannis James | Stenburgh Miss R A |
| Henry Miss H Elizabeth | Sanford Bradford |
| Harris Sullyette | Skinner Geo |
| Hadok Miss Sarah A | Shattuck Miss Sarah J |
| Hank Messrs U & Son | Smith Miss Fanney |
| Harris Miss M | Tubin Richard |
| Hogan Edward 2 | Tilley William |
| Holden Miss Elizabeth | Tracy T |
| Henderson Mrs Orin | Thorp Miss Cornelia |
| Howard Mary H | Townsend & Cole |
| Honable William 2 | Van Buren Rev John |
| Herrick Hester Ann | Van Buren John |
| Holbert James | Van Allen M |
| Holbert P S | Wyndrop William |
| Hulbert Phineemon | Woodard Maj F |
| Hill Isaac A | Way Philemon |
| Heath William O | Wheaton Elveta |
| James Schuyler | Wentworth Mrs A 2 |
| Jones Chas | Washburn Mrs Harriet |
| Jones Adelia 2 | Whitemarsh Abiatha |
| Judge Jas | Wilson Mrs Phoe |
| Johnson Homer O | Wright Silas |
| Kirby Mrs Briget | Wood Chas |
| Kennedy William | Williamson John |
| Kennedy Simon H | Wright Amanda |
| King A J | Wandale Harry |
| Lenseigne Purre | Wright Miss J |
| Latham Miss Mary | Wing Anson |
| Littfield Lorenz D | Wheeler John |
| Laviviere Pascalle | Wilson Mrs Char lotte |
| Lamb Silas Jr | Williams John |
| Laurance Wandle | Wilkin H C |
| Leslie William | Wells P P |
| Lewis Mrs Frances | Williams Will iam |

To whom it may concern.

County of Oswego ss:

The undersigned, one of the Overseers of the poor of the town of Volney, in said County, having discovered Hiram Allen, to be an habitual drunkard, do hereby pursuant to sec. 1st, title 4th, chap. 20th, part 1st of the Revised Statutes, designate him as an habitual drunkard.

And every merchant, distiller, shop keeper, grocer, tavern keeper, or other dealer in spirituous liquors, are hereby required not to give or sell, under any pretence, any spirituous liquors to the said Hiram Allen.

Given under my hand at Fulton the 18th day of Dec. 1851.

A. TAYLOR,

Overseer of poor of Volney.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stock holders of the Central Square and Fulton Plank Road Company, will be held at the house of John Gasper, in Fulton, on Friday the 30th day of January 1852 at 1 o'clock P. M., for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, also the election of three inspectors to preside at the next annual elections and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

Fulton, Dec. 24th 1851.

J. J. WOLCOTT,

Sec'y.

Notice.

THE Co partnership heretofore existing, between Robert C. Kenyon and William Sisson, under the name and style of Kenyon and Sisson, at Fulton Oswego County, is this day dissolved and at an end.

The notes and accounts of the said firm, are in the hands of the subscribers for collection, and all persons having accounts with said firm, are requested to call on him, for settlement. ROBERT C. KENYON.

Dated Jan. 8th 1852.

To Farmers.

Those wishing Custom Grinding done, will do well, to call at Nelson & Co's Mill. They have a Patent Corn Cracker for Grinding Corn in the ear, which does the work in first rate style. They have also a Best for Boiling Corn Meal ready for family use, in fact their Machinery for Custom work is superior to any other Mill in this section of the country.

BOILED CORN MEAL, for sale at Nelson & Co's
—Fulton Jan. 9th 1852

Young Men's Lyceum.

The Young Men's Lyceum will meet at the Basement of the M. E. Church, on Friday evening, Jan. 9th, at 6 1-2 o'clock.

RESOLUTION FOR DISCUSSION.
Resolved, That the Legislature of this State, should enact a law, similar to the Liquor Law of the State of Maine.

DISPUTANTS.
Aff. S. Newell Dada. Neg. Wm. C. Stephens.

The citizens of Fulton and vicinity, are invited to be present.

O. O. SHUMWAY, Pres't.
S. NEWELL DADA, Sec'y.



MAIN STREET, Fulton, is S. First st., viewed from the heart of the business section.



ROUND-THÉ-CLOCK WORK at Fulton helps create demand for labor. This is the Sealright plant at right.

— NO JOB PROBLEMS —

Small City of Large Industry Shares Gains With Rural Hinterland

By LAURENCE LOHMANN

FULTON, CITY OF industrial enterprise, has few employment problems.

Known throughout the world for its products, today it supplies jobs for half its population. A city of 13,903 it is the home of at least 16 major manufacturing companies.

To an outsider, Fulton is not picturesque. Its horizon is spotted with bleak outlines of factories, its sky is oftentimes clouded with the smoke of round-the-clock industry.

As many as 5,700 inhabitants work in the city's industries. An additional labor source numbering thousands comes from stores and business allied with the maintenance of an expanding community.

A Chamber of Commerce bulletin shows that during December payrolls of 16 plants totaled \$1,767,453 for 5,514 employees.

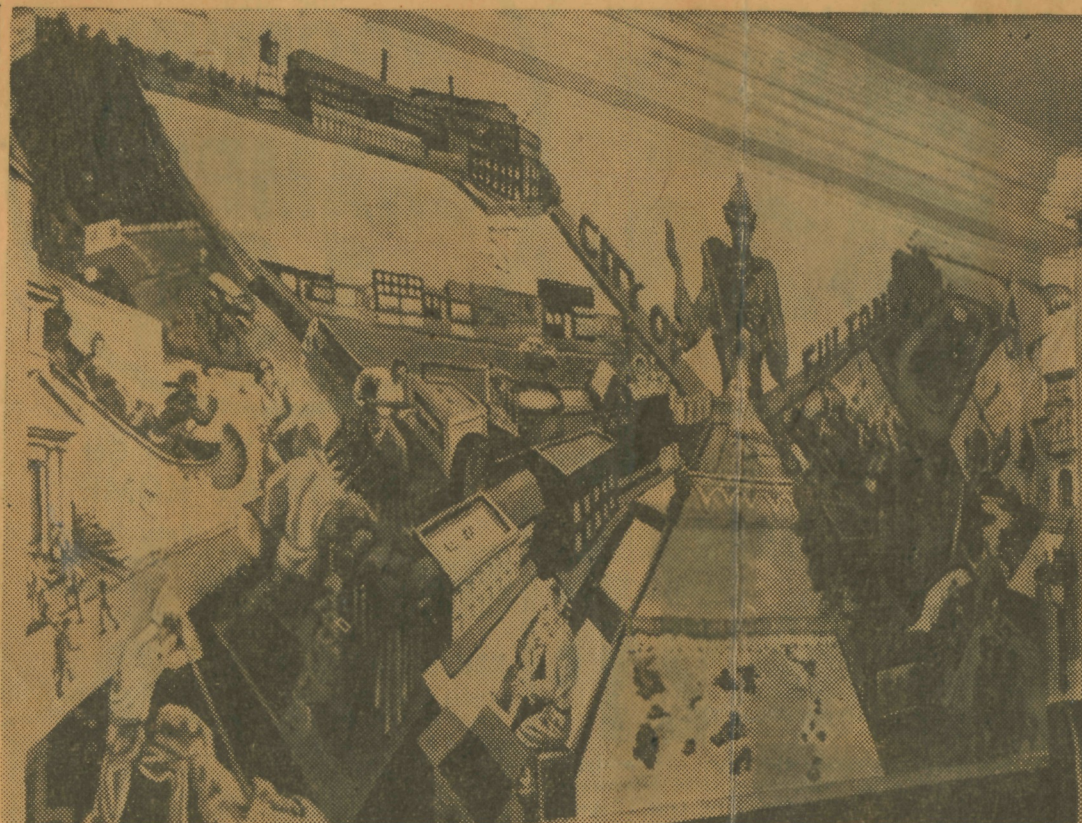
Much of this payroll too is turned over in the city's own stores and entertainment establishments, helping to establish a high standard of living, in contrast to many other cities of similar size.

THE CHOCOLATE bar that tides you over till dinnertime, and much of the sanitary food packaging which serves the nation comes from Fulton.

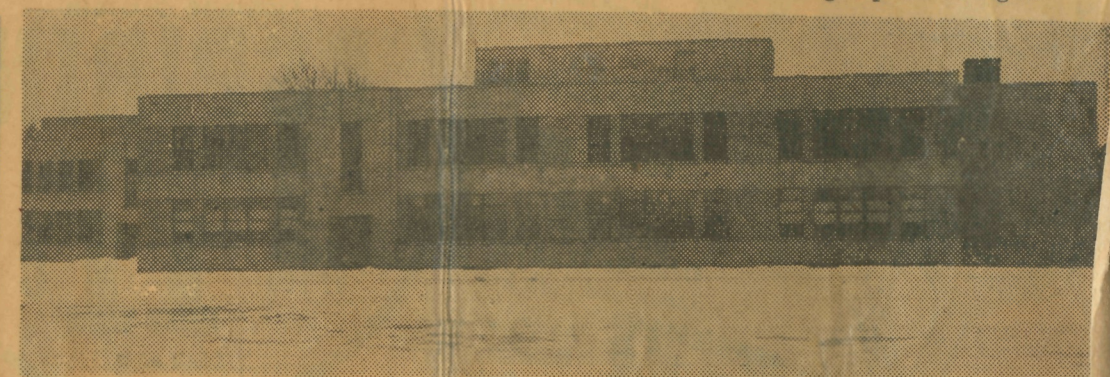
That delicate piece of china may be protected by excelsior made in

rometer. When the smell of chocolate floats over the city, they know the wind is right for stormy weather.

The plant is of great economic value to Fulton and surrounding area. In one five-year period it



COLORFUL MURAL in Chamber of Commerce building depicts progress of Fulton. Artist was Tom Boyland.



FAIRGRIEVE SCHOOL, on outskirts of city, occupied last fall, relieved crowded schools.

lakes and streams, in canoes and flat bottomed boats called "bateaux." Often it was necessary to carry boats where there was no navigable passage.

Last of these portages between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes was the waterfalls on the Oswego River. It became known as Oswego Falls, and settlers there earned a living by aiding travelers past the falls.

OSWEGO FALLS, the doorway to the West, later grew to be Fulton.

First white man to live permanently in Oswego Falls was Daniel Masters, a blacksmith, who moved there in 1793. He repaired boats and made carts to carry boats around the waterfall.

English and Dutch fur traders used the Oswego River early in the 18th Century and business at Oswego prospered.

The French, however, at times interrupted this trade. The English later built a fort at Oswego, and used the river to transport supplies.

In 1754 the French and Indian war began, and two years later, occurred the famous fight of Battle Island, near what is now Fulton.

COL. BRADSTREET of the British Army was returning to Oswego with fewer than 200 soldiers. When he reached this vicinity, a force of 1,100 French, Indians and Canadians ambushed the column of boats.

After an hour's battle, the enemy was repulsed and during the night 200 replacements arrived from Oswego. The enemy retreated but a heavy rain prevented pursuit by Col. Bradstreet.

During the French and Indian war the portage was a strategic point and a stockade was built in 1756. In 1759 a more substantial

fort was built by Sir William Johnson.

A law of 1784 established the falls as a state reservation and in 1810, 30,000 barrels of salt a year were shipped through the portage.

IN 1825, THE State Legislature appropriated \$160,000 for the beginning of a canal and the cornerstone for the first lock at Fulton was laid July 4, 1826. The original canal was finished in 1828 at an expense of \$525,000.

Fulton was incorporated April 29, 1835. It developed rapidly and finally was incorporated as a city with Oswego Falls.

Today it has a paid fire department of 14 men, a police department of 18 men and a hospital staffed by competent physicians and nurses.

IT IS ALSO the home of a lively radio station, WSCS, the voice of Oswego County and a weekly paper, the Fulton Patriot.

mit the importance of guarding against the faults of which I speak.

Family prayer should be brief, and adapted to the circumstances of those for whom it is offered. It should be brief, in order that those engaged in it may not grow weary and inattentive. Children are naturally active, and if kept too long from their usual pastimes become uneasy and not only lose themselves the benefit which they might otherwise derive from the exercise, but prevent others from enjoying it. It should be adapted to the circumstances of the family, in order that every member may feel its salutary influence. It should be emphatically, *family prayer*. The goodness of our heavenly Father in supplying us with the daily necessities of life, in preserving us from sickness, danger, and death, or in restoring us to health, afford themes for thanksgiving, which can not, if expressed in a proper manner, fail to engage the attention and warm the heart even of a child. But I need not proceed to enumerate all the appropriate themes for family prayer. Every pious parent must feel that himself and family are dependent upon the Giver of every good and perfect gift for all they enjoy, and that the remaining influences of his Holy Spirit, can alone keep them from wandering into forbidden paths. He will feel too, that, as "no man liveth and sinneth not," they need daily forgiveness for daily sins. Especially will he feel an earnest desire that his children may become the children of God—"heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ," to "an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

L. B. L.

FEMALE INFLUENCE AND ECONOMY.
I have observed that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one; chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments and his self-respect kept alive by finding that, although all around be darkness and gloom, there yet is still a little world of love at home of which he is monarch. Whereas, a single man is apt to waste and self-neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant. I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. These disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all meekness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness while treading the prosperous path of life, suddenly rising in manly tones to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under his misfortune, abiding with unshaken firmness the bitter blasts of adversity. As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and lifted by it in sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is riddled by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so is it beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the ornament and dependence of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head and binding up the broken heart.—*Washington Irving.*

DETROIT, Jan. 28.
A daring attempt was made on Friday evening, to set fire to the Bank of Michigan. The office of Messrs Bates & Talbot which is in the basement of that institution, was forcibly opened, and fire communicated to papers in several parts of the office. Fortunately no damage was done, the papers having been but partially consumed, in which state they were found in the morning, when the office was opened.—*Ad.*

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday P. M., whilst the workmen were employed upon the new Catholic Chapel, Hassel street, the massive cornice, just finished, composed of brick and stone, gave way, the entire length of the building, and in its descent, struck the scaffold, upon which four men were standing, and precipitated the whole to the ground, a distance of about forty feet. The unfortunate workmen, were extricated from the rubbish as soon as possible, three of whom were very badly injured. The other suffered slightly from a few external bruises.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Five unhappy persons were convicted at the recent Court of General Sessions in this place, of several offences, and sentenced to hard labor in state prison. Their names are Jesse Eaton, Ambrose Rondeau, John S. Porttione, Marceus Hitchcock and Jacob Miller. Eaton and Porttione, the former for petit larceny, were sentenced for two years and three months, each; Rondeau for petit larceny, three years and three months; and Hitchcock and Miller, for grand larceny, four years and three months, each.—*Conference Record.*

A bachelor editor at the west is so incorrigible that he refuses to publish the usual marriage notices in his paper, unless paid for as advertisements. The reason alleged is, "that he sees no reason in being obliged to expose the follies of his fellow creatures gratis."

CANADIAN NEWS.

[From the Watertown North American.]

SIR—An insertion of the following letter will confer a favor on the friends and relations of the deceased, and may not be destitute of interest to community in general.

The unfortunate author of it, and ill fated victim, whose forfeiture of life has already been sealed in blood, was one of the deluded votaries of an expedition into Canada; having for its origin a strange and unaccountable emotion of human indignation, which, to a great and fearful extent, has prevailed a large portion of the public mind in this country.

From a perusal of this letter, it will be perceived that he, like other self-sacrificed devotees, who were hastened to the tomb before him, regrets when to late, the fatal delusion which incited causes had thrown around his mind and impelled him to an act so desperate, so lawless, and so rash. With deep contrition and most bitter reflections, he seems to deplore that fatuity of mind which lured him from the enjoyments of his family, to the perils of an unjustifiable invasion of a neighboring province, whose government was in perfect peace and amity with his own.

When the improvident step had brought disaster and imprisonment, thereby dissipating the cloud and breaking the spell which had enveloped him and others in thick darkness, and he was again clothed in his right mind, how must he look upon and appreciate that counsel and advice, would by following plunged him into guilt and crime, and hurried him to the grave!

In view of his departure from the path of rectitude and wisdom, the complex vision of ill deeds and blood—Oh! may my children and friends learn wisdom from my folly. What a commentary—not to say reflection—upon the instigators of that fatal expedition? What corollaries of conscience must attach to those who, directly or indirectly, aided or encouraged the lawless, and perhaps reluctant step?

In view of the unhappy consequences which have followed in quick succession, and are still following that thoughtless and reprehensible invasion into a foreign territory, it is sincerely to be hoped, that reason, reflection and true patriotism, may soon regain their accustomed seat—not soon again to be dethroned, by obtrusive visions of mistaken policy, to disseminate and establish the principles of civil liberty, as recognised by republican governments, among a people who have exhibited no evidence of gratitude for such exertions, and who hold all demonstrations of republican sympathies in utter derision.

Dear Henry, Dec. 13, 1835.
My dear companion.—Before these lines reach you, I shall probably be in eternity. The sentence of death has this day been pronounced upon me, and I am informed that I am to be executed next Saturday morning. I have just been separated from my companions in bondage, and put in a cell by myself alone.—The Sheriff kindly inquired of me if I had any choice of clergymen—and I chose as you would naturally suppose, from my former religious views, to be favored with the company of a Methodist Minister. I was pointed out to the Rev. Mr. Green who accompanied me to my cell, and will endeavor to visit me once a day until the fatal day arrives when, between the heavens and the earth, I am to pay for my temerity, and expiate my offences against the laws which I have violated. I received your favors of the 11th inst., or rather that of my daughter, for which I am sincerely thankful. I wish you to make such arrangements for the future benefit of our children as may appear to you most prudent and wise. Inform my dear sons Jacob and Joseph, that it is the last request of their afflicted father, that they will give to their mother and the smaller children all the help in their power, and endeavor to make your latter days as pleasant, and your passage to the tomb as easy as possible. I shall not fail to take your advice, to seek often our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It seems somewhat to mitigate my fears and lessen the gloom of the prison, to read your kind letter in which I learn that you do fervently pray for my soul's salvation. Had I obeyed the precept of God's word, I need not have been in this desolate abode. I hope my folly may be a warning to my children and others not to do as I have done. I am now endeavoring to repent, most sincerely of my sins and give my heart to God. Oh could I once more enjoy the privileges which I have so often slighted, how would I fly to the arms of my God, and learn to live at home content and happy. But these slighted privileges are gone, forever gone. Oh may my children learn wisdom from my folly, and timely prepare for their latter end. And now my dear wife and children, I must bid you farewell—you will see your Husband and Father no more in this world—I commend you to God and the word of his grace which is able to build you up, and make you wise unto salvation. Do not mourn for me, I trust I have a due sense of my sins, which I see are very great, but I have also a sense of the mercy of a compassionate God, who I trust will abundantly pardon me, and then receive me to himself, where I shall be

"For the world of God and sin, With God eternally in." Adieu, my affection companion. A.

dieu, my dear children, we meet no more until we meet at the Bar of God. At present I am your afflicted Husband, JOEL PEELER.

Mrs. POLY PEELER.

The following is a communication addressed to the editor of the Watertown Jeffersonian:

Mr. Hunt, Sir: Having been released from my confinement at Fort Henry, in Kingston, Upper Canada, and returned home to my family in the town of Alexandria, Jefferson county, I feel it to be my duty to communicate to the public, through the columns of your paper, some facts connected with the late unfortunate and disastrous affair at Prescott.

It is my intention to speak only of such facts as I know to be true, and not with a view to censure others so much as to disabuse the public ear on this side. While the schooners were anchored off Millen's Bay, many men came on board merely as spectators, and when they attempted to leave they were prevented by the Patriot officers from so doing by threats of being shot, and to prevent their escape, the small boat attached to the vessel of which I was aboard, was ordered away and a number of muskets loaded with ball and cartridges placed in the hands of a guard with orders to shoot any who might attempt to escape. I know many were thus forcibly taken down the river, and landed at the Windmill, some of whom made their escape immediately on landing.

Others were forcibly detained by the officers with threats of death if they made any attempt to escape, and were thus detained until they fell into the hands of the British as prisoners.

I was captured at the Windmill on the 14th of November, and at first received rather harsh treatment, but after falling into the hands of the regular soldiers, I must in truth say that I received kind and humane treatment at their hands, during the whole time I was among them. The officers of the regular army showed me much better usage than the officers of the patriot forces did while I was under them.

I must ever remember with gratitude the kind treatment I received at the hands of the Sheriff, Mr. McDonald, and even after my release from Fort Henry, he was so kind as to let me have some money out of his own funds to defray my travelling expenses home.

From what I saw and could learn from the people in Canada, I am satisfied that, with the exception of disaffected office seekers and their personal friends, the people do not desire a change of Government. And I must add that any attempt on the part of the Americans to invade Canada with any intention to revolutionize that Government will be unavailing; and in behalf of my late fellow citizens to abstain from all threats or attempts at retaliation as by so doing they will increase the hazards and jeopardize the lives of those whose fate now depends upon the clemency of the Canadian Government.

WILLIAM O'NEAL.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Memorials were presented by Messrs. Wright, Southard, Linn and others. Mr. SOUTHARD presented a memorial in relation to slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved its reference to a select Committee. On motion of Mr. Spence of Md., the memorial was laid up on the table.

A resolution of inquiry was referred to the Committee on the Library, as to the best disposition of the 2,000 Madison papers, ordered by Congress to be printed by Langlois & Sullivan.

Several reports were made from Committees, of a private character. Mr. CRITTENDEN presented a resolution of inquiry, in relation to the expenditures of the General Government, calling for information, for the sums expended from Jan. 1839. Mr. Crittenden wished the answer to his resolution to accompany the answer to his resolution to accompany the answer to Mr. Benton's.

Mr. BENTON objected to this mode of answer, and Mr. Crittenden defended it, with Mr. Knight, of Rhode Island.—The resolution was adopted, with instructions to report the answers to the two resolutions together, provided it can be done without delaying the answer to Mr. Benton's resolution.

The Appropriation Bills were reported from the House, were received, and referred to their appropriate Committees. Also, the Bill passed by the House in relation to the Alexandria and Falmouth Railroad Company.

A Bill extending the Patent Right to Thomas Blanchard was taken up, a House amendment concurred in, and the Bill passed.

A Bill regulating the trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier, was taken up as the special order. The Bill was amended and passed, and with it a bill authorizing the appointment of three additional Clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The following provision was inserted in the first of these Bills:

That there be, and there are hereby, added four paymasters to those now in the military service of the United States, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall, as to tenure of office, pay emoluments, service, liabilities,

penalties, and in all respects, be upon the same footing as the paymasters now in commission; and the Secretary of War is empowered to employ any four of the paymasters of the army in the disbursement of moneys for the Indian Department.

After the consideration of private bills, a bill to allow a drawback on imported hemp when manufactured into cordage and exported, was taken up and a discussion was heard upon the bill.

Messrs. CLAY, CALHOUN, BENTON and KNIGHT took part in the discussion.

Mr. Knight was in favor of the bill, and Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton were opposed to it.

Mr. Calhoun said he should vote for it, but reluctantly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 1.

After the journal had been read, Mr. CHAMBERS, after some brief remarks on the propriety of protecting the young officers of our Navy, moved the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Naylor, on Monday last, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for copies of certain papers relating to the charge preferred against Commodore Elliot by Charles E. Barton.

After some debate between Messrs. Adams, Naylor, and Ingham, the resolution was considered, and with a slight modification adopted.

Mr. PETRIKEN asked leave to call up a joint resolution submitted by him on a former day, authorizing the distribution of the first and every succeeding volume of Clarke and Force's Documentary History of the Revolution, to members of Congress.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "and every succeeding volume." He did so with a view of having different arrangements respecting the selection of the documents. He thought their selection ought not to be left to the publishers as at present, but that a committee should be appointed for that purpose, and the work, if required, published under the immediate supervision of Congress.

Mr. BIDDLE thought the resolutions embraced a very important principle, and before giving his vote, he wished further time to examine the matter. He therefore, moved that for the present, the subject be laid on the table.

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn. Mr. THOMAS then adverted to the great amount of the appropriation required by the resolution, nearly half a million, and maintained that the work instead being given to individual members ought to be deposited in the public libraries of the country, where the people as well as members of Congress could have access to it. And, as the first volume already printed could be of no use without the remainder, he thought Congress ought to require them to be returned. He concluded, by moving a reference of the resolution to a Select Committee.

Mr. PETRIKEN thought it would be a vain task to endeavor to get back that portion of the first volume already distributed. He was surprised, too, when he saw members complaining of such appropriations now, when hitherto they had kept silent on such matters.

Several amendments were then made to the motion to refer, but the hour having expired without disposing of the resolution, the House passed to the private order of the day, and took the bills on the private calendar.

SIXTEEN RIGHT.—In Zanesville, Ohio, some months ago, a clergyman was called upon to marry a young couple and he repaired to the house. The lady was present and all her friends, but the bridegroom did not appear, and the lady in great grief laid to dispass the party. Recently the clergyman had a similar call and all parties were present but when he came to the words "you take this man to be your wedded husband," the lady said emphatically—"No! I never will marry him; he served me meanly six months ago, and now I have repaid him in his own coin."

No contentions could prevail upon her. It was the same lady who had been jilted, and she returned the compliment in a more decided and mortifying manner to the tender swain.—*N. Y. Star.*

An old country farmer being told he was one of the bone and sinews of the country, he remarked that bones and sinews were of but very little use without brains.

SCRIPITOUS.—A man in New York, on his death-bed could not think of dying until he was notified that all his newspaper accounts were paid. Reader, may your last days be like his.

BAD THINGS.—An unfaithful servant, a smoky house, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an undutiful child, an incessant talker, hogs that break through enclosures, a dull razor, mosquitoes, a top and a subscriber that won't pay for his paper.

FROM JAMAICA.—By an arrival at N. O., Jamaica dates of the 2d ult, have been received. It is stated that owing to the inefficiency of free labor, the plantations had ceased to yield a revenue. The crops were almost entirely cut off for lack of industry, in cultivation, business was prostrated, and distress and poverty everywhere prevailed.—*Philadelphia Weekly Ledger.*

THE CHRONICLE.

THOMAS SPENCER CLARK EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1839.

IN CONGRESS, Jan. 25th 1839 the following bill of appropriations was reported by Mr. McKAY, from the committee on Military Affairs. The Bill after a second reading was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, viz:

"For the preservation and repair of Fort Niagara, thirty thousand dollars;— For repairing and rebuilding the old fort at Oswego, including the construction of the necessary barracks, twenty thousand dollars; For barracks and other buildings at Sackett's Harbor, ten thousand dollars; For barracks and other buildings at Plattsburgh, twenty thousand dollars; For the works at the outlet of Lake Champlain, fifty thousand dollars; For the construction of barracks, quarters, store-houses, hospitals, and stables, and the necessary defences of the posts already occupied or such additional posts as it may be deemed proper to establish for the better protection of the Western frontier, eighty thousand dollars."

The proceedings of the "Patriot Meeting" held in this village on Thursday eve, the 31st ult., pursuant to notice, may be found in another column. They would have received attention in our last had they been received in due season.

Our readers will doubtless recollect, we published in our paper of the 30th ultimo, the proceedings of a meeting held at the Red School-house in this village, of an opposite character.

As to the propriety of those meetings, we wish to have it plainly understood that we express no opinion. Whether similar proceedings to the first, have a tendency to better the situation of our unfortunate fellow countrymen, who are now confined within the walls of a Canadian prison, or to restore confidence in us, as a nation, abroad; or whether proceedings similar to the latter are calculated to have an effect contrary to this, time will reveal,—at least we do not consider ourselves called upon to give our opinion.— We will say however, and proclaim it to be our sentiment, that this is a land of freedom; a land of liberty, where the people enjoy the right to think and express their thoughts, and to be heard. We have therefore adopted this rule, by which we, as the conductors of a public print, design to be governed. When the proceedings of a meeting of our citizens upon any subject, in which the public take an interest, come to us for publication, clothed in respectful language, they will receive attention if consistent with the state of our columns, whether those proceedings accord with our own private feelings or not. This, we owe to the public, and this they have a right to expect at our hands.

We have been requested by some of our good citizens, to give notice to a certain Physician in Madison County, that FULTON is NOT the place where his EVIL deeds are to be covered; and that his detestable name shall appear before the public with an exposition of his true character, so that an unsuspecting community may guard against him.

Our acknowledgements are due to Hon. A. P. GRANT, our representative in Congress from this county, and Hon. A. SKINNER, of the State senate, for sundry public documents.

No choice has been made of a U. S. Senator—no one received a nomination. We regret that we have neither time nor space for their proceedings this week.

[For The Chronicle.]

MR. EDITOR: Permit me through the medium of your paper, in perfect kindness, to make a few inquiries of those ladies who sign petitions.

Does not this petitioning, amount to an attempt to stay the legislative bodies of our nation? If ladies cannot influence government through the medium of husbands, brothers, or sons, can they in any other way? Have ladies, in reality, the most powerful families, communities, and nations, when their influence is silent & unseen, or when they attempt to seize the reins of government? How large a proportion of those ladies whose signatures are prefixed to petitions, have thoroughly investigated the subject for which they petition? Which are the most competent judges, of the fitness of a public measure, gentlemen who understand politics, or ladies who seldom read a political paper? What effect on female influence, have those jeers and

taunts with which their petitions are received by legislative bodies? If there is nothing gained by those petitions, may there not be something lost? Will those ladies bestow a moments thought on the above questions from a

SINCERE FRIEND.

Public Meeting.

All who feel, in any way, interested in the subject matter contained in the Act of Congress, generally denominated the "Neutrality Law," or the sentiment advanced in the President's Proclamation on that subject; or those who are interested in Patriot movements, either pro or con, are requested to meet at the District School House, in the Village of Fulton, on Thursday the 31st inst, at 6 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

Fulton, Jan. 24, 1839.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Fulton, and its vicinity, held pursuant to the above notice. The house was called to order by E. Thomson Esq., and upon his motion Aaron G. Fish Esq. was appointed President, R. C. Kenyon and H. Church Esq.'s Vice Presidents, and J. B. D. Esq. Secretary. It was here ascertained that the School House at which the meeting was called, and which was already filled to overflowing, would not accommodate one half of the persons present, the meeting was therefore on motion of E. Thomson Esq., adjourned to the Universalist Church in said village. The meeting having convened at the Church, its object was explained by James Crombie Esq., and on his motion the chair appointed as a committee to draft resolutions, the following persons, viz: James Crombie, Edwin Thomson, Doct. Seager, J. J. Wolcott and Samuel Dean. The committee having retired a short time, returned and reported the following resolutions to the meeting, viz:

1st Resolved, That we are free men, & being such, have yet to learn, that that criminal to sympathize with the oppressed.

2d. Resolved, That we disapprove of the provisions of the Act of Congress, known as the "Neutrality Law," for the following among other reasons:

1st The Law is unconstitutional.

2d It tends to support unnecessary officers, at the expense of the people.

3d It gives those officers unwarranted authority.

4th It interferes with private rights of individuals.

5th It makes the exercise of our legal rights innocent or criminal according to the caprice of some petty officer.

6th It gives the President authority (in the appointment of officers) which we are not willing to delegate to any individual.

7th It recognizes the principle, that after an individual has given legal bail, he may be required to give additional security for the same matter.

8th It authorizes the seizure and detention of the property of individuals, without providing a remedy, if it is unjustly taken.

9th It authorizes the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens, without process, upon mere suspicion.

10th It tends to punish the innocent.

2d Resolved, That we disapprove of the late proclamation of the President of the United States, in relation to the difficulties upon ours and the Canadian frontiers.

4th Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the proceedings of the great body of the Canadians, for a year previous to November last, were such as to induce the belief, in our own country, that a majority of the inhabitants of Canada were desirous of freeing themselves from the British Government; and that most of our citizens who were engaged in the Prescott siege, were actuated by a love of Liberty, and sympathy for the oppressed.

5th Resolved That the neglect of the Canadians to rally around the standard raised at Prescott in November last, and the cessation of Canadian difficulties, does not yet convince us, that the majority of the Canadians are not in favor of a change of government, or that they have not the moral courage necessary to assert and maintain their independence.

6th Resolved, That in our opinion the cruel and unjust course of the British authorities, towards their Canadian subjects, will never smother the spark of Liberty, which is already kindling into a blaze.

7th Resolved, That we approve of the general policy of our government in maintaining a strict neutrality between belligerent nations.

8th Resolved, That the individuals of this meeting, owe no allegiance to crowned heads or their emissaries but that they reserve to themselves their own sympathies with the privilege of acting legally as they see fit.

After an able and interesting discussion upon the subject matter and merits of the resolutions, both in favor of, and against them, and in which Messrs. Curtis, and Thomson, Keller, Barrett, Curtis, and Kenyon took part, the first, second, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the third and fifth resolutions were adopted by a majority.

On motion of E. Thomson Esq. it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the respective of-

THE FULTON CHRONICLE.

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TERMS.

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All advertisements forwarded by mail or otherwise, without specifying the length of time to be inserted, will be continued and charged as above.

To those who advertise by the year a liberal discount will be made.

Legal advertisements, at the statute prices. All orders and communications, must be addressed to the Editor, post-paid, to secure attention.



POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

Remember the Year.
The season of gloom has arrived,
And winter is heard at the door;
He whispers to all "my power is revived,
And tells us remember the year."

The rich who with plenty are crowned,
Who have an abundance in store,
With liberal hands let them be found
Dispensing relief to the poor.

Oh think of the world in need,
Whose heart has been soft to the core,
And destined in sorrow to bleed,
O think and "remember the year."

Go visit the sick man in bed,
Or look at the orphan on the floor,
His wife and his children no bread—
And thus you'll "remember the year."

And when you sit round a good fire,
And hear the cold winds cry their roar,
Just ask if you're thought to enquire
For those without wood that have no more.

Misfortune has marked for her prey
One half of mankind, if not more,
The rich and the poor and the cry
May yet become humble and poor.

Great riches will sometimes take wings
And leave us to toil to disperse,
And unlooked for poverty stings
The lordling who thus becomes poor.

Let those who are happy today,
And think that their troubles are o'er,
Be mindful and never delay
Relief to the needy and poor.

The widow and fatherless cry
For help, and they're waiting full a score;
O let them not starve till they die,
They know what it is to be poor.

It surely is blessed to give
To those who are suffering sore,
More blessed than it is to receive;
O then, do "remember the year."

Temperance Star.

Waterman tell us of the night,
What its signs of promise are;
Traveler! for you maintain the light,
See that glorious temperance star.
Waterman does its beauteous ray
Aunt of hope or joy foretell;
Traveler! yes; it brings the day—
Wrested from the tyrant's spell.
Waterman tell us of the night,
Higher yet that star ascends;
Traveler! blesséd and light,
Peace and truth its course attends—
Waterman! will it leave alone
With the spot that gives birth;
Traveler! sacred are its own,
See, it buds o'er all the earth.

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

JAMES AMERSON.—Commander-in-chief of the British army in America, in the year 1758; an expedition was fitted out, and put under his command, to invade Canada; his forces were totally routed at Ticonderoga, with the loss of nearly two thousand men. He was recalled, and superseded in command by Gen. Amherst, in 1758.

ANDREW ADAMS, L. L. D. was born in Hartford, Conn., educated at Yale College, afterwards elected a member of the council of the State; and a signer of the 'Articles of the Confederation and Perpetual Union,' adopted 1778; he died shortly afterwards.

SAMUEL ADAMS, L. L. D., a Governor of Massachusetts, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of the 'Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union,' 1778; he was distinguished as a writer and a patriot, and for his ardent zeal in forwarding the American Revolution, for stern integrity, dignified

manners, and great suavity of temper; he died 1803, aged 83.

THOMAS ADAMS, a distinguished member of Congress, and a signer of the 'Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union,' from Virginia, 1778.

JAMES ALEXANDER, a Scotchman, came to this country in 1745; was Secretary of the Province of New York; and for many years one of the Council; died 1786.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, commonly called Lord Stirling, from his supposed title to a Scotch Earl, was a native of New York. At the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle, he attached himself with firmness to the cause of American independence, and acted a very conspicuous part in the battles of Long Island, Germantown, and Monmouth. In the former he was taken prisoner, after having secured to a large party of the detachment an opportunity to escape, by a bold attack with four hundred men upon a strong corps under Cornwallis. He died at Albany, Jan. 15, 1789, at the age of 58.

NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, a member of Congress from, and afterwards an excellent Governor of the State of N. Carolina; he died 1808.

WM. H. ALLEN, a captain in the American Navy, during the late war, with Great Britain, was mortally wounded in a battle between the U. S. Brig Argus, of 16 guns, and the British sloop of war Pelican, of 26 guns, to which he surrendered, in the British Channel, August 14, 1813.

JAMES ALLEN, a celebrated minister in Boston; came to this country in 1693, and was the occasion of much difficulty in the colony. He died 1710.

JAMES ALLEN, a conspicuous member of the House of Representatives and Council of Massachusetts; died 1775.

WM. ALLEN, a Chief Justice of Pennsylvania before the Revolution. He was the editor of the 'American Crisis,' of London, in which he suggested a plan for restoring the dependence of America.

ERHAN ALLEN, a Brigadier General in the war of the Revolution, born in Salisbury, Conn. His parents emigrating to N. Y. while he was very young, he was deprived of the advantages of an early education. But although he never lost his latent industry, nature had endowed him with splendid powers of mind; and when his countrymen called him to take the field, he proved himself an able commander, and intrepid soldier.—The brilliant exploit of the capture of Ticonderoga secured to Allen a high reputation for courage and valor throughout all the land. 'The surprise,' says the General, in his account of his life, 'was carried into execution in the gray of the morning of the 10th of May, 1775. The sun seemed to rise with superior lustre; and Ticonderoga and its dependencies smiled upon its conquerors, who tossed about the flowing bow, and wished success to Congress, and the liberty and freedom of America.'—In the fall of '75 he was twice sent to Canada, to observe the dispositions of the people, and attach them, if possible, to the American cause. In his romantic, but rash and unfortunate attempt upon Montreal, he was taken prisoner, and sent to England, and after experiencing much cruelty, was exchanged, in May, 1778. While confined there, a high command, and a large tract of land in America, were offered him, on condition he would join the British Standard. 'I view your offer of United States lands,' answered he, 'to be similar to that which the Devil offered to Jesus Christ: to give him all the kingdoms of the world, if he would fall down and worship him; when at the same time the poor Devil had in a fact of land upon the earth!' Gen. Allen was brave, humane and generous. His notions with regard to religion, were loose and abused. It is said, he dined with Pythagoras and others, that man after death, would transmute into the beasts of the field, and fowls of the air, &c. He died at his seat in Vermont, Feb. 13, 1789.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

Secret Memoir of the House of Austria.

"Truth is stranger than fiction!" The realities of life are far more romantic than the most vivid efforts of the wildest imagination and of the most luxurious fancy; and the pictures presented to us by the hand of history are as marvellous as the illusions of a dream! The following extraordinary recital, the principal details of which were furnished us by the kindness of a lady of distinction residing on the continent is only one more proof, if proof be wanting, of the truth of the oft-repeated phrase. It was in the year of our salvation 1594, that Martin Grumenius, a celebrated physician and professor of judicial astrology, attached to the court of the weak and unhappy Rudolph II. emperor of Germany, and head of the illustrious house of Hapsburg, was sitting in his apartments in the imperial palace in the famous city of Prague. Martin was of his studies, that is, reading a manuscript of judicial astrology composed by the learned Tycho Brahe, who notwithstanding his great acquisitions in the real science of astronomy, condescended to act as chief astrologer to the emperor, who, though a weak and impolitic prince, was sincerely attached to the pursuits of literature and science, or what was considered such; and no doubt both Tycho Brahe and Grumenius obtained the favor of their imperial master more by their pretended astrological knowledge than by their astronomical attainments. Grumenius was at first a very studious man; but it must not be forgotten that, among these, was a serious study as to the comparative merits of Hungarian and Spanish wines; flasks of each sort stood before him, from which he frequently replenished a tall and elegantly shaped glass. His meditations, such as they were, received a sudden interruption by the entrance of a servant, who informed him that a stranger requested an interview with the learned physician to the imperial court. Martin had no objection to replenish his purse by occasionally curing the ailments of persons of inferior consequence to the imperial household, and he commanded the servant to usher the stranger to his apartment.

During his absence he removed the evidence of his attachment to the pleasures of Bacchus, and seated himself in an attitude of strict abstraction from external things, and fixed attention to the manuscript of Tycho Brahe. The visitor was introduced, and was left alone with Grumenius, who beckoned him to be seated with an air of gracious dignity, which the physician considered to be exceedingly becoming in a favored servant of the court in his communication with an unknown, but perhaps wealthy patient. But the supposed patient seemed to think otherwise, for he received the dignified salutation of his host by unceremoniously bursting into a fit of boisterous laughter. Martin, not at all contemptuous of the reception of his civility, requested in rather abrupt terms, his visitor's name and business, and, like wise to know what might have caused such an exhibition of mirth.

"What is my disguise so complete that the penetrating eyes of him who can scan the courses of the planets, and the stars, and the comets; the wise and the learned physician, astronomer, and astrologer, Martin Grumenius, cannot discover his pupil and friend, Matthias of Hapsburg, brother to his patron, and if the stars predict aright! oh, Martin, the future emperor!" Martin was a man of sense; he laid aside his assumed air of dignity, and welcomed his illustrious visitor with respectful deference, but without cringing humility. He knew the prince's danger, he looked the door of the anti-chamber, saw there was no danger from overstep, guests, placed food and wine before him, and, who appeared weary and travel-soiled, and waited with patience the communications of his illustrious visitor.

In the meantime we will revert a little back in the history of the period. Maximilian, the second emperor of Germany, king of Bohemia and Hungary, and archduke of Austria, died in the year of grace 1550, leaving three sons—Rudolph, who immediately succeeded him, Ernest and Matthias. Rudolph, from the time of his accession to the imperial dignity and to the hereditary dominions, discovered his total unfitness to govern; he possessed no decision of character—alternately obstinately tyrannical and weakly submissive, he contrived to bring what was then the first European power into a state of almost ludicrous degradation. He was digested and intolerant, and yet his misrule conducted peripatetic generally ended in his being compelled to make the most extensive submissions to his Protestant subjects. His conduct to his brothers was equally absurd and cruel—he forbade them to marry, and refused to allow them even the common means of subsistence. Such was Rudolph II.—Of Ernest, his second brother, historians are nearly silent, but some particulars respecting this prince have lately been discovered in the archives of the Vatican, and from this source our present information is drawn. Matthias, the third brother, alternately filled so prominent a place in the history of Europe, that his character and conduct have been largely and accurately described by the historians of the period; it is not, therefore, necessary that we should do more than allude to them here. He was restless and ambitious, and of no mean attainments; not very scrupulous, as the extraordinary events of his life prove, but perhaps, his conduct may be extenuated by a consideration of the state of degradation to which his illustrious house and their dominions were reduced, and of the personal tyranny to which he was

subjected. That he thought himself justified in the course he pursued, his celebrated proclamation at Czeslau, May 10, 1595, (twelve years after the interview we now describe), sufficiently proves.

It was not till after his illustrious guest had done ample justice to the viands which his provident hospitality had set before him that Grumenius ventured to open the conversation. The prince informed Martin that, hearing of the dangerous illness of the Ernest, he determined at all risks to visit Prague, in order to consult with his friends as to the course he should pursue in case the death of Ernest should place him in the position of heir presumptive to the power of the house of Hapsburg. Among these friends he assured the physician he considered himself as one of the most trustworthy, and that he hoped to profit by the wisdom of his counsels. "I am aware, my dear Martin," said he, "that you can have no sincere attachment to the tyrant Rudolph; you may serve him professionally, considering him as a wealthy and powerful client and patient, who requires your services, and who can requite them, if he had generosity enough, liberally; and this may serve your present purpose; but as a friend, a man of sense like you, cannot consider him. I trust that I may now depend upon you for assistance, and if I have ever power (and I know you think you will) that I shall ultimately succeed to the empire, as well as to the hereditary dominions of our house) the services of Martin Grumenius shall not be forgotten nor unrewarded. And first tell me, what is the real state of health of poor Ernest?"

Martin answered, that Prince Ernest's health was in that state that recovery was impossible; that immediate dissolution was not likely, but that he could hardly linger another year. He assured the prince of his steady attachment to his interests, and that he might rely both on his fidelity and on his wish to give him the best advice; but he was rather guarded in his manner, and the prince saw that there was some secret feeling in the mind of Grumenius which he was reluctant to avow.

Matthias continued:—"By the death of Ernest I become heir presumptive to the crown of Bohemia and Hungary, and I am anxious to secure to myself the latter from the grasp of Rudolph. The Magistrates are as much opposed to his tyranny as I am, and I don't see any obstacle to the attainment of the object. I have no remorse on the account of relationship; his conduct to me has been so unbrotherly that I should be justified by all the world—and the country itself would certainly be benefited by my instant, instead of deferred, succession. There is a cloud on thy brow, Martin, which assures me that thou seest some difficulty. I conjure thee not to keep me in suspense. What is thy objection?"

The embarrassment of Grumenius became more apparent; his answers to Matthias were vague and unmeaning—very different from the usual force and precision he was wont to exhibit in his discourse. But the physician was sincerely attached to the prince who so manfully battled against the tyranny and cruelty of the emperor; he could not long resist his importunities; he confessed that there was an obstacle which he feared would be fatal to the prince's hopes—in short that Ernest was lawfully, but secretly married to a noble lady, a Bohemian, and that she was eniente. The prince was overwhelmed with despair. Martin gave him such condolence as the case would admit, but it was long before he could recover comparative composure. At last he said, "Martin, if this expected birth should prove a male, not only my hopes would be extinguished, but the welfare of the whole of the dependencies of our house would be endangered. The confusion already prevailing throughout the empire would be enhanced. I see nothing but utter ruin to us all." Martin, what is to be done?"

It was long after midnight when Matthias of Hapsburg left the apartments of Grumenius. What took place during the remainder of their conference it is needless to relate. We shall give the result; but, in order to prevent the continual breaking the thread of this memoir, we shall give a slight historical sketch of the events which succeeded, and which are more matters of history. Ernest of Hapsburg died in the year 1595. The ambitious Matthias succeeded in wresting from the weak hands of Rudolph II. successively, the Kingdoms of Hungary and Bavaria; and in the year 1612, the miserable emperor was compelled to abdicate the imperial throne, and shortly after died—to the last hankering after the authority he had so ingloriously lost, and for which he was so totally unfit. Matthias then succeeded in obtaining the imperial crown, and died in 1610, when the dominions of the house of Hapsburg were inherited by Ferdinand II. his cousin. The do-

house of Hapsburg, then descended in a right line to Joseph I., who was succeeded by his brother, Charles VI. The famous Pragmatic Sanction confirmed the succession to his daughter, the celebrated Maria Theresa, beyond whom it is not necessary for our purpose to trace the genealogy of the Styrian branch of this illustrious house.

We must now carry our readers to Rome, in the present year. During the preparations for the celebration of the ceremony of the coronation of the emperor of Austria as king of the Lombards, an Italian gentleman publicly stated in various salons at Rome that if legitimate succession were alone to be regarded, he had a better right to the possession of the dominions of the house of Hapsburg than its present branch. He claimed to be descended in a right line from Ernest II., son of Maximilian II., mentioned in the commencement of this memoir; and not only so, but that he was also connected with the Styrian branch of the house by an intermarriage of one of his ancestors with a daughter of Ferdinand, the elder brother of Leopold I., but who never reigned, as he died during the lifetime of his father, Ferdinand III., and, as was supposed, without issue.

In support of this extraordinary claim Signor F—— produced an immense mass of documentary evidence, and referred to other of the same nature in the archives of the Vatican, as in the college of the Society of Jesus. From this evidence it would appear that Martin Grumenius, whom we have so often mentioned, assisted at the birth of a son to Ernest, the brother of Matthias, shortly after the interview described: that Martin succeeded in persuading the parents that the child was still-born; that it was afterwards committed by him to the care of a foster, who caused the boy to be properly educated; and that, at proper age, he entered the army in the service of Ferdinand III. That the youth was instructed to keep his origin a secret—that he did so, the event has proved: it seems that he acquired fame and wealth during his career in arms, and ultimately settled in Italy. His descendants have taken great care in preserving evidence of their illustrious origin—hoping, perhaps that some revolution of fortune might someday succeed to their descendants, and restore to them the honors of their forefathers, we cannot see the probability. Independent of other considerations, the Pragmatic Sanction would be considered an ethical bar to the succession of any other than the descendants of Maria Theresa. Signor F—— is in the prime of life, good-looking, but not otherwise distinguished than by his illustrious descent.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

From the Mothers Monthly Journal.

Family Worship.

Is there a scene below the skies more full of interest than a family encircling the domestic altar? Whether it is the youthful pair, who kneel with the one dearest object of their earthly affection, or the more advanced in life, surrounded by a group of young immortals, or the aged couple, whose tremulous voices and silvered heads betoken their near approach to the grave,—it is a time and place hallowed by the tenderest and best affections of the soul. Around it cluster in our early life, the fondest recollections of our early years. There, in a great measure, the character for time and eternity is formed. There, perhaps, we have first been led to see our proneness to sin, and have felt ourselves under the righteous condemnation of an offended God. There too, perhaps, in answer to the fervent petitions of our pious parents, we have experienced in our hearts the day-spring from on high, and heard the voice of our Saviour in tender accents say, "The sins are forgiven thee." Can there be a spot, a scene so hallowed in our remembrance, to one which, fit all our wanderings, we turn with such thrilling interest?

The young sailor, in his storm-tossed vessel, fears not, in the recklessness of his spirit, to follow the example of his more hardened companions, and to profane the name of that God who holds the winds and waters in the hollow of his hand.—But when alone at his midnight watch, memory brings before him the home of his childhood, and paints in glowing colors all that was dear to him under the paternal roof, he can no longer stifle his heart to the voice of that faithful monitor which has been silenced in the presence of his associates. He remembers the time when, morning and evening, he knelt with his parents, brothers, and sisters, around the domestic altar. He takes from his seachest the little Bible, which his fond mother, in her care for his temporal wants, had not forgotten to place there for his spiritual necessities.—By the light of the unclouded moon he reads its sacred pages, and silently offers a prayer for the forgiveness of his many sins, and for protection and guidance over the pathless waters.

The infidel, too, who for years has wandered in the mazy paths of doubt and sin, as he enters the low cottage of the humble Christian, and bows with the family at their evening devotions, is carried back in imagination to the home of his youth. The similarity of the scene recalls his happy early days, when he knelt in the simplicity of childhood at the side of his beloved parents, and listened to their fervent supplications on his behalf. The quiet, sacred influence of that consecrated hour once more enters his soul. His pillow that night is watered with tears of penitence; his heart is surrendered to Him who has made it once more susceptible of religious impressions, and is lifted up in grateful adoration and praise for the privileges of his childhood.

In order fully to estimate the importance of family worship, we must consider the rest, stability that rests upon parents. From their example and precepts the child receives his first idea of God, and of his own relation to him, as a dependent and accountable creature.—From them he learns in what manner he should comely pray, into the presence of a heart-searching God. Will not all, then, who sustain these responsibilities, gladly receive any suggestions on the manner of presenting an assembled household before the throne of grace?

With regard to the time best adapted to the performance of this duty, I would only say, that whatever be the hour, it should be punctually observed. It must of course vary with the circumstances of different families; but when it arrives, each child should be taught to lay aside whatever might divert his attention, and prevent his deriving instruction from the truths of the gospel. His mind should be impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, by the serious deportment of his parents; while the cheerfulness and alacrity with which they prepare for it, should convince him that it is a duty in which they delight to engage.

Much may be taught by example; and where this is what it should be, little need be said to a child respecting his position and general conduct, during the reading of the scriptures, and the prayer which succeeds it. If the older members of the family sit, with silent attention, while the scriptures are read, and if they bow reverently around the domestic altar, even the youngest will soon follow the example of those they love to imitate; we may hope they will soon learn to lift their young hearts with the voice of him who is addressing the throne of grace.

The practice observed in some families of reading the scriptures in rotation, beginning with the parents, and going down to the youngest child who is able to read, although it may have its advantages, can not I think on the whole be recommended. When read as a part of family worship, they should be read in a distinct and impressive manner; and this cannot be done, if the child who is just beginning to read be allowed to take part in the exercise. The attention of the children will be much more likely to be fixed upon the subject of the passage, if it is read by some member of the family who can give the correct emphasis as well as pronunciation. Never shall I forget the sweet solemnity which the reading of the sacred scriptures, by my dear father, caused to pervade my mind when a child. He seemed the medium of communication between me and a holy God; and I look back to those seasons, even in the tenderest years of childhood, I might almost say in infancy, for my first religious impressions. If the object of reading in rotation is to give all an opportunity to learn to read the scriptures correctly,—I would say, let this be done at some other time, when the manner of reading can with more propriety be attended to. How often is the beauty or sublimity of a passage entirely lost, by the indistinct articulation or mispronunciation of the young learner. Even David's sweet-toned harp sends forth discordant sounds, when touched by so unskillful a hand. And if this occurs at a time when our whole attention should be given to the spiritual instruction contained in the passage, the effect must be injurious.

If distinctness of articulation is important in reading the scriptures it is certainly not less so when the head of the family is addressing the throne of grace, both for himself and for those who are kneeling with him. I have been pained to hear the hurried voice with which prayer is offered in the family, both because it was difficult to understand, and consequently to unite with him who was professedly leading in devotion, and because the solemnity of the occasion seemed to forbid anything like haste. A medium between this and the lengthened tone in which some articulate, as what I would earnestly recommend. Both extremes are, without doubt, the effect of embarrassment, and may by care be corrected. And who that has ever felt his soul kindle with devotion, as the distinct and impressive voice of one oppressed by the desires of many, but will readily

